JPRS-CPS-86-020

15 February 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-CPS-86-020

15 February 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

Official Implies CPC Will Not Attend Moscow Party Congress
(AFP, 24 Jan 86) 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Leaders To Travel Abroad Before Summit
(XINHUA, 7 Jan 86) 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia's Hayden on Gorbachev Proposal
(XINHUA, 22 Jan 86) 3

New Zealand Leader on ANZUS Membership
(XINHUA, 23 Jan 86) 4

U.S.-Thai Exercise Planned Near Cambodian Border
(XINHUA, 11 Jan 86) 5

Thai Navy Spokesman on Thai-U.S. Exercises
(XINHUA, 21 Jan 86) 6

Imelda Marcos' Nephew Joins Philippines Opposition
(XINHUA, 17 Jan 86) 7

Briefs
SRV Troops Kill Thai Villager 8
Two Thai Rangers Killed 8
Philippine Presidential Debate Doubted 8

Thai Marines Clash With 'Intruders' 9
Marcos Says Ver May Retire 9
Thailand Warns Against Lao Intrusions 9
Filipinos Denounce 'U.S. Intervention' 9
Philippines Colonel Resigns 10
SRV Intrusions Into Thailand 10
Marcos' Statement on Ver Retirement 10

WESTERN EUROPE

Journal on Western Europe's Eureka Project
(Hu Jie; GUOJI WENTI JANKIU, No 4, 13 Oct 85) 11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Wan Li Speaks at Chinese Language Conference
(XINHUA, 6 Jan 86) 21

Yu Qiuli Stresses Aspirations, Ideals
(Yu Qiuli; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Jan 86) 22

Yao Yilin Meets Reporters Group From Jiangxi
(Jiangxi Provincial Service, 12 Jan 86) 23

Li Peng Addresses Meeting for Self-Taught Students
(Huang Wei; XINHUA Domestic Service, 13 Jan 86) 24

GUANGMING RIBAO Cites Zhu Muzhi Speech on Culture
(XINHUA, 13 Jan 86) 26

Qian Xuesen on Cultural Strategy for 21st Century
(Qian Xuesen; GUANGMING RIBAO, 13 Jan 86) 28

LIAOWANG on Rectifying Party Style To Promote Reform
(Wang Yuzhang; LIAOWANG Overseas Edition, No 3, 20 Jan 86). 32

Briefs
Exhibition Opening 35
Children's Radio Award Ceremony 35
Painting Exhibition 35
Tournament Opening 36
Zhejiang Retailers Market 36
Population Series 36

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Shanghai Official on Increase in Lawyers
(XINHUA, 6 Jan 86) 37

Shanghai Reports on Educational Progress
(XINHUA, 20 Jan 86) 38

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Addresses Congress Work Forum
(HEBEI RIBAO, 27 Dec 85) 39

Bu He Addresses Nei Monggol Party Committee Session
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 23 Jan 86) 42

Nei Monggol Chairman Bu He Comments on Urban Reform
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 25 Jan 86) 44

Nei Monggol Chairman on Strategy for Seventh 5-Year Plan
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 25 Jan 86) 46

Nei Monggol Chairman on Spiritual Civilization
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 26 Jan 86) 47

Nei Monggol Advisory Commission Holds Second Plenum
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 23 Jan 86) 48

Nei Monggol Holds Discipline Inspection Commission Plenum
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 23 Jan 86) 49

Nei Monggol Holds Spring Festival Party for Army Cadres
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 28 Jan 86) 51

Tianjin Garrison District CPC Holds Plenum
(TIANJIN RIBAO, 10 Jan 86) 52

Briefs
Hebei School Facilities Improved 54

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Meeting on Developing Town-Run Party Schools
(HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 25 Dec 85) 55

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Public Security Work Conference in Jiangsu
(Jiangsu Provincial Service, 18 Jan 86) 57

Briefs
Militia Reserve Service Conference 58
Title for Militia Magazine 58
Missile Test Experts Commended 59
Naval Passing Exercise 59

SOVIET UNION

OFFICIAL IMPLIES CPC WILL NOT ATTEND MOSCOW PARTY CONGRESS

HK241030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (AFP)--China today implied that its Communist Party would not send a delegation to next month's Soviet party congress in Moscow.

"The Chinese Communist Party does not maintain relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," a spokesman for the Chinese party's international liaison committee said when asked whether it might send observers to the Moscow congress.

The ruling parties of the two communist giants severed relations in the early 1960's after an ideological feud which sharpened into international rivalry.

No Chinese observers have attended a Moscow congress since 1961.

Beijing and Moscow, however, initiated a detente process in 1982 which appeared to gain momentum last year and China now recognizes the Soviet Union as an authentic socialist country, calling Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "comrade."

The two countries for the first time made explicit their desire to develop relations in the political sphere in April last year at the end of a sixth round of negotiations on normalization. In concrete terms this would mean an eventual resumption of relations between the two communist parties.

In the meantime, Beijing consistently reminds Moscow that three obstacles still block this move: Moscow's support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia and the Soviet military presence both in Afghanistan and along the Chinese border.

/9604
CSO: 4000/156

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE LEADERS TO TRAVEL ABROAD BEFORE SUMMIT

OW071955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 7 (XINHUA)--A major objective of the upcoming overseas visits by Japanese leaders is to set the stage for a successful Tokyo summit of the seven developed countries, which is scheduled for next May.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will leave Tokyo on January 12 for an official visit to Canada, where he and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will exchange views on the international situation rather than on bilateral issues, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said today.

They said that Japan hopes Canada will play a mediator's role between the United States, Europe, and Japan, since Japan and Canada have sound diplomatic ties and share common views on major world economic and political issues.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will leave January 20 for visits to Britain and Federal Germany in an effort to secure their support and cooperation for the Tokyo summit, Japanese government sources added. Abe will meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe. During his stay in Bonn, the Japanese foreign minister will hold talks with his Federal German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and possibly with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Before that, Abe will pay a 2-day visit to Washington beginning January 9. His talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will center on the access of U.S. telecommunications, electronics, forest products, pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment to the Japanese market. A main topic at the meeting between Abe and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will be the question of Japan's participation in the research phase of the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI), the Japanese KYODO news service quoted a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official as saying yesterday.

/9599
CSO: 4000/153

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ON GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

OW222046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Canberra, 22 Jan (XINHUA)—Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said here today that there were "positive aspects" in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's disarmament proposal, but he still urged the Soviet Union to support Australia's proposals to establish the verification needed for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Hayden made these remarks in a statement after his talks with Yuriy Nazarkin, special representative of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who is on a visit here to discuss Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposal with Australian officials.

It was learned that the discussion was at the Soviet initiative and it would coincide with the resumption of the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva, the first round of talks after the U.S.-Soviet summit last November.

Hayden said that he drew Nazarkin's attention to Australia's interest in security issues in Asia and secured clarification from Nazarkin that under the new Soviet proposal, the Soviet missiles "eliminated" from Europe would be dismantled under international supervision, and not just transferred to Asia.

Before Nazarkin's arrival, Hayden told the press that Gorbachev's plan for total nuclear disarmament by the turn of the century was of "great interest."

Meanwhile, Hayden pointed out that the talks with Nazarkin would provide a "timely opportunity" to exchange views with the Soviet Union on arms control and disarmament, as part of Australia's effort to achieve progress on these issues.

/9604
CSO: 4000/157

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND LEADER ON ANZUS MEMBERSHIP

OW231356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Auckland, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange does not consider the proposal that New Zealand be suspended from the ANZUS pact to be representing the U.S. administration's viewpoint, according to the New Zealand Press Association.

The proposal was made by U.S. House Representative Sam Stratton, a Democrat, on his return to Washington on 21 January from a fact-finding mission to Australia and New Zealand with his 11-member delegation from the House Armed Services Committee.

Under the proposal New Zealand would be readmitted to the pact when its current restrictions on port calls by nuclear-capable ships were lifted, Stratton said.

Lange said yesterday that the proposal was not unexpected. But it is important to realize that "the committee does not speak for the United States administration," he stressed.

Meanwhile, it was reported that a senior Australian official said last night, "neither Prime Minister Hawke nor Defense Minister Kim Beazley, in talks with a (U.S.) congressman delegation, proposed that New Zealand be suspended from ANZUS."

The U.S. congressional delegation had said the proposal was based on "conversations with leaders in Australia."

The ANZUS security pact, which groups Australia, New Zealand and the United States, has been in a crisis since Lange announced a ban on nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships in February last year and Washington later withdrew from ANZUS war exercises in protest.

/9604
CSO: 4000/157

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S.-THAI EXERCISE PLANNED NEAR CAMBODIAN BORDER

OW110811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Thailand and the United States have decided to shift their annual joint military exercises from the southern part of Thailand to the area near the Thai-Kampuchean border this year, the local newspaper BANGKOK POST reported today.

The newspaper quoted Thai Navy Commander in Chief Niphon Sirithon as saying that the shift of war games from the south to the border area is designed to allow Thai and U.S. forces to exercise in terrain where foreign incursions had taken place.

The annual Thai-U.S. military exercises, from June to July, usually start at Sattahip Naval Base and ends with a beachhead assault in Songkhla Province.

Thailand's eastern provinces of Chanthaburi and Trat are likely to be chosen for this year's joint maneuvers, a naval source told the newspaper.

Chanthaburi and Trat Province are adjacent to Kampuchea, where Thai Marine troops had clashed with Vietnamese intruders on many occasions in the past dry-season offensives against Kampuchean resistance.

/9604
CSO: 4000/157

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI NAVY SPOKESMAN ON THAI-U.S. EXERCISES

OW210910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--The Thai-U.S. military exercise near Kampuchea, aimed merely at boosting the combat-readiness of the Thai-U.S. forces, is "by no means a threat to any country," a local newspaper reported today quoting a Thai Navy spokesman as saying.

The spokesman said yesterday that Thailand is not afraid of any threat and it has the right to do what it wants in its own territory.

He was commenting on the Phnom Penh regime's radio broadcast that the Thai-U.S. military exercise would constitute a "clear threat to Kampuchea."

Thailand and the United States have conducted joint military exercises for several successive years, the spokesman said.

Thai military sources disclosed earlier that the arena of this year's Thai-U.S. exercise will be shifted from the stretch between Thonburi and Songkhla Provinces in the south to the Chanthaburi-Trat coast near Kampuchea.

The shift is designed to allow Thai and U.S. troops to become familiar with the terrain in Chanthaburi and Trat, which have become hot spots because of repeated Vietnamese incursions and bloody clashes between Thai Marines and Vietnamese troops.

/9604
CSO: 4000/157

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

IMELDA MARCOS' NEPHEW JOINS PHILIPPINES OPPOSITION

OW171104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--A nephew of Imelda Marcos announced today his defection from the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) to join the oppositionist camp today.

Norberto Romualdez III, a Brussels-based special trade attache, told a news conference here that he is joining the Filipinos who are "disgusted with the Marcos regime and are throwing their support to Mrs Cory Aquino."

Romualdez said he had been supporting Marcos since long ago but he could not support the president's reelection bid "knowing fully well that his government has caused the current economic crisis and committed serious human rights violations."

He said, "There is now an urgent need for change" and that a "sincere president" should be installed to effect the necessary changes in the country. He told the newsmen that he planned to campaign for the opposition in the region called "Imelda Country," composed of her home province Leyte and three others in Central Philippines.

He said he foresees a "nationwide massive cheating" by the KBL to assure its victory.

Romualdez arrived here yesterday from Brussels. He is the second Marcos kin and Filipino diplomat who had defected to the opposition. His father, Norberto, Jr., is a half brother of Mrs Marcos.

Leticia Ramos-Shahani, the UN assistant secretary-general for social development and humanitarian affairs and a cousin of President Ferdinand Marcos and a sister of deputy armed forces chief of staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, resigned as diplomat of the Philippine Government and pledged her support to Mrs Aquino on 6 January.

/9604
CSO: 4000/157

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV TROOPS KILL THAI VILLAGER--Bangkok, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--A Thai villager was killed and another injured by intruding Vietnamese troops in Thailand's eastern province of Prachinburi on 19 January, said a report reaching here today from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Some 20 Vietnamese soldiers, the report said, penetrated 50 meters into Thai soil that day and opened fire at the two villagers who were fishing at Ban Nong Ian, about 12 kilometers from Aranyaprathet. Thai patrol policemen rushed to the scene after being informed of the incident. But the Vietnamese intruders had returned to Kampuchea, it added. Meanwhile, it was reported that on new year's day the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the armed forces of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front launched separate attacks on Vietnamese occupation troops stationed in areas opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts of Thailand's Prachinburi Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 21 Jan 86] /9604

TWO THAI RANGERS KILLED--Bangkok, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--Two Thai rangers were killed yesterday by the Vietnamese-controlled Heng Samrin troops in the border area of the northeastern province of Surin adjacent to Kampuchea, said a report reaching here from the province today. The incident took place in Ban Khok Takien, in Karb Choeng District of the province, about 500 meters from the border line, when a group of Thai rangers were sent there to recover the bodies of three Thai sawmill workers reportedly killed by Vietnamese troops on 12 January. Rockets were fired at the rangers from the Kampuchean side. Two of them were killed on the spot while others escaped to report to the Karb Choeng police, the report said quoting an informed police source. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9604

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE DOUBTED--Manila, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--The proposed open debate between the two Philippine presidential candidates, Ferdinand Marcos of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) and Mrs Corazon Aquino of the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization, will most likely be cancelled. KBL National Campaign Chairman Nicanor Yniguez said in a press statement today that the ruling party did not consider it necessary for President Marcos to engage in a debate with Mrs Aquino, because "there is no longer any major issue to debate about," according to the Philippine News Agency. "We feel that the public have been sufficiently enlightened on the issues in the current campaign," he said while

commenting on the challenge of the opposition to hold a debate on the issues. On 10 January Marcos told a press conference that he hoped the debate would be held as soon as possible in reply to the question if he would accept the challenge of Mrs Aquino to debate openly. It was reported that the National Press Club of the Philippines has wrapped up preparations for the debate. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9604

THAI MARINES CLASH WITH 'INTRUDERS'--Bangkok, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--A Thai Marine unit stationed at Namtok Saphanhin village in the eastern Trat Province's Muang District clashed with Vietnamese intruders on 13 January, according to a report reaching here from Trat Province today. A Thai Marine petty officer was killed and another sub-lieutenant seriously wounded in the hour-long bloody clash before the Vietnamese retreated into Kampuchea, the report said. It added that Vietnamese gunners had bombarded the Thai Marine unit across the border prior to the intrusion. Vietnamese troops earlier attacked the Kampuchean resistance forces with mortars and artillery in border areas opposite to Namtok Saphanhin village. Some shells landed on the Thai village, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9604

MARCOS SAYS VER MAY RETIRE--Manila, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today announced that armed forces Chief General Fabian C. Ver probably would retire before the 7 February election and deputy chief Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos may replace him in command of all troops to be used in the election. Marcos made this announcement in an interview after addressing a big rally held in Naga City, Southeastern Luzon. Marcos said Ver "might wish to retire" because certain foreign elements, in the United States for instance, think that Ramos is someone who can be depended upon. Ver was restored Chief of Staff last December after being acquitted of any involvement in the Aquino-Galman slay case. Ramos had acted in his place while Ver was on leave of absence during the Aquino trial. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9604

THAILAND WARNS AGAINST LAO INTRUSIONS--Bangkok, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Thai Air Force in a statement today expressed concern over frequent intrusions into Thai air space by Lao MIG jet fighters and warned that it will shoot any intruding aircraft. The intrusions took place in Si Chiang Mai and Tha Bo Districts of Nong Khai Province in Northeastern Thailand, the statement said. In November last year, it added, Thailand lodged a protest with the Lao Government but the intrusions continued. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 23 Jan 86] /9604

FILIPINOS DENOUNCE 'U.S. INTERVENTION'--Manila, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Some 200 students today held a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy here, denouncing "U.S. intervention in Philippine domestic affairs" and calling for a boycott of the 7 February presidential elections. They also protested against the presence of the U.S. fleet in Philippine territorial sea. Philippine Navy Chief Commodore Brillante C. Ochoco said on 18 January that the presence of U.S. Seventh Fleet, including its flagship, the USS Blue Ridge, has no connection with the 7 February polls. He did not say how long the fleet will stay. The demonstration was organized by

the League of Filipino Students (LFS), a member organization of the New Patriotic Alliance (BAYAN) which earlier demanded a boycott of the polls. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

PHILIPPINE COLONEL RESIGNS--Manila, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--A Philippine colonel announced here today his defection to the opposition camp. Col Mariano Santiago, 41, of the Philippine Constabulary said that he was resigning from active military service to campaign for the opposition ticket of Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel. Three ranking officers, led by Col Alexander Bacalla, defected late last year to a U.S.-based anti-Marcos movement headed by former Senator Raul Manglapus. Santiago said he had taken a "dangerous step." However, he added that a number of his colleagues in the military were as discontented as he is. He said he was resigning because military discipline dictates that a officer should leave the service, if he feels he could not do what is right. Santiago was once the director of the defunct Bureau of Land Transportation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

SRV INTRUSIONS INTO THAILAND--Bangkok, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Six Thai soldiers and civilians were killed and 20 others wounded in December 1985 due to Vietnamese incursions and artillery shelling, according to a communique issued by the Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday. Vietn amese troops in Kampuchea made nine incursions into Thailand and bombarded Thai territory on 578 occasions in December, the communique said. It said that on one occasion, more than 100 Vietnamese troops penetrated 3.5 kilometers deep into Thailand. On 7 December alone, Vietnamese troops fired 30 artillery and mortar shells into Thailand. Vietnamese units also fired at Thai aircraft patrolling the country's air space on 20 occasions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 18 Jan 86] /9604

MARCOS' STATEMENT ON VER RETIREMENT--It seems that President Ferdinand Marcos is taking back his previous statement that he would retire Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver before the elections. He said that it is not easy to find a successor. He added that he had wanted Vice Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos to replace Ver. However, Ramos has offered to resign after being implicated in the Escalante affair last December. In the said incident, security forces killed some 20 demonstrators and Ramos has been charged with negligence of duty. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4211/23

WESTERN EUROPE

JOURNAL ON WESTERN EUROPE'S EUREKA PROJECT

HK240201 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANKIU in Chinese No 4, 13 Oct 85 pp 38-42

[Article by Hu Jie [5170 2638]: "An Analysis of the 'Eureka' Project"--first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] The EUREKA project is not only a response to the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" but it also shows Western Europe's intention of seeking independence from the United States in the military, economical, and technological fields, and reflects the developing contradiction between Europe and the United States. This project has already influenced the European-U.S.-Soviet triangular relationship. But there exist both favorable and unfavorable conditions to the initiation of the EUREKA project, and the prospect has drawn more and more world attention.

In March this year, the United States officially invited her Western allies to join the "Star Wars" research project. In April, France proposed the EUREKA project, to be jointly run by Western European countries with the aim of developing sophisticated technology, including space technology. In June, the European Community's Milan summit officially showed support for the EUREKA project. In July, the 12 member states of the European Community and five other European countries held a ministerial meeting in Paris to announce the initiation of the EUREKA project and to start preparations. Although the EUREKA project is something more than a mere response" to the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," it has clearly and definitely shown Western Europe's intention of seeking independence from the United States in the military, economic, and technological fields and has reflected the development of the contradiction between Europe and the United States in recent years. The Soviet Union intends to take advantage of the EUREKA project as a counterbalance against the United States. However, it is concerned about the military significance of the project, being afraid that Western European countries will turn their project into a second "Star Wars" program. Therefore, it has paid close attention to, and tried its best to exert influence on, the project. The EUREKA project has already influenced the present European-U.S.-Soviet triangular relationship. In a broader perspective, one can find that both the EUREKA project and Western Europe's current efforts to integrate politics and defense, and to reform the structure of the European Community, are

essential steps of far-reaching significance that Western European countries have taken in their joint attempt to reinvigorate themselves. Therefore, the EUREKA project and its prospect have more and more drawn the attention of the world.

I. The EUREKA Project Is the Result of the Further Development of Controversies Over the "Star Wars" Program Between Europe and the United States

The EUREKA project is by no means a chance occurrence but the result of in-depth development of the controversies over the "Star Wars" program between Europe and the United States in the past 2 years or so.

1. At the Very Beginning Western Europe Thought That the "Star Wars" Program Was a Sheer "Scientific Illusion"

In March 1983 when Reagan first put forth the "Star Wars" program, disputes arose over it between the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean. However, the issue concerning the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe was then playing a leading role in relations between Europe and the United States. In contrast to this, the "Star Wars" program was definitely not a pressing task. Moreover, most Western European countries thought that the program was a pure "military fantasy," a "scientific illusion" of no actual value.

2. The Beginning of the Disputes on the "Strategic Theory" Between Europe and the United States

A year later, between the spring and summer of 1984, Reagan's "Star Wars" program began to materialize; the U.S. Congress approved a 5-year appropriation totaling 26 billion for the research program; military and scientific research institutes concerned were established one after another; and the experiment of anti-satellite arms projected by F-15 fighters and that of land-based anti-missile arms with a range of 180 kilometers had been proved successful. The head of the "Star Wars" research team Edward Teller ("the father of the H-bomb") and others took this opportunity to boast that "the United States will achieve initial success in developing its anti-ballistic-missile system"; and will be able to raise the hit percentage on incoming missiles to 90 percent in 10 years and to 99 percent in 15 years. The initiation of the "Star Wars" program has finally awakened Western Europe. Although Western Europe still suspects the feasibility of this program, it does not view the program as a "mystic illusion" anymore but has acknowledged that "the world has begun the prelude to the star wars era." Then, a debate broke out between Europe and the United States over the "strategic theory." Western Europe believes that the United States' shifting its attention to the space "defensive strategy" will lead to "two protected zones with different degrees of safety" in the Atlantic alliance--the United States proper will become safer while the European war zone will be more exposed and vulnerable to attack. The "strategic divorce" between Europe and the

United States which had arisen during the era of U.S.-Soviet nuclear balance will be further aggravated. Based on this concept, Western European countries at that time had tried, to varying degrees, to obstruct the United States initiating the "Star Wars" program. At the UN Disarmament Committee in June 1984, France put forward a proposal limiting anti-satellite arms and stopping the development of space arms for 5 years. Britain also openly declared its objection to Reagan's "Star Wars" program. The FRG urged the United States to open talks with the Soviet Union on limitation of space arms. This stance adopted by Europe has had a dual influence: On the one hand, the United States has to explain the "Star Wars" program again and add some points to it with the intention of pacifying Western Europe's objection; on the other hand, the Soviet Union has gone about selling its ideas, taking the opportunity to enlarge the difference of opinion between Europe and the United States, and making use of diplomatic and trade channels to exert pressure on the FRG, to draw France in, and to win Britain over to its side.

3. Europe and the United States Coordinate Their Stands to Deal Jointly With the Soviet Union

In early 1985 after the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister decided to resume the U.S.-Soviet Geneva disarmament talks, the "debate over theory" on space arms between Europe and the United States eased off, and the two sides began to try to coordinate their stand in the interests of their common struggle against the Soviet Union. In order to pacify Western Europe, the United States has adjusted its concept of "defensive strategy," and changed it into the nuclear containing strategy featuring the "integration of defensive and offensive." The United States also assured Western Europe that the space arms would be used to defend both the United States proper and Western Europe, that it would negotiate with the Soviet Union before deploying these kind of arms, and so on. Meanwhile, the United States emphasized its firm determination to implement the "Star Wars" program. In the face of the United States' placation and pressure, some Western European countries could not but reconsider the reality of the Atlantic alliance and the fact that the Soviet Union is also developing its own space arms. Western Europe cannot stop the United States from developing its program and does not want to stand on the Soviet Union's side. Therefore, Western European countries, including France, have readjusted their policies appropriately. Some of them have voiced varying degrees of support for the U.S. "Star Wars" program while the others have restrained themselves from criticizing the program.

4. In-depth Development and Sharpening of the Contradictions

After having won a certain degree of support by Western Europe for the "Star Wars" program, the United States made use of the opportunity to urge Western European countries to join in the program and demanded that they give a reply by a fixed date. In order to divide Western European countries, the United States rudely demanded that the countries concerned make separate replies and did not allow them to take a "common stand." At the same time, the United States had also established direct links with

some 100 industrial, financial, and research units in Western Europe, and tried to attract them to join the United States' research program by promising to "offer foreign enterprises a total of $1 billion as research funds for the initial stage." The U.S. organization in charge of implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is prepared to invite more than 10 enterprises from five Western European countries to participate in the relevant research projects. As "Reagan, the 'Star Wars' jockey, is heading toward Europe," the controversy between Europe and the United States over the "Star Wars" program has gone beyond the scope of "debate on theory." It has become a real challenge to Western Europe. Some Western European commentators pointed out: The EUREKA project put forward by France is an "emergency action in response to the challenge."

The EUREKA project is a "dike to defend Europe," aimed at counteracting the U.S. "Star Wars" program. After this project was put forward, the United States began to encounter setbacks in its attempt to bind Western Europe to the "Star Wars" program. Under the circumstances, the United States was forced to make some concession, declaring that it would invite European enterprises to take part in the program and would no longer force the governments of Western European countries to make a reply. The EUREKA project, to a certain extent, has also drawn certain Western European countries and enterprises back from U.S. research projects.

II. The Significance of the "EUREKA" Project

Apart from playing a practical role in "counterbalancing the United States' proposal," the EUREKA project is also of more profound political, strategic, and economic significance. It reflects Western Europe's desire for political independence and technological self-strengthening.

1. Upholding the Policy of Being Relatively Independent of the United States

Aimed at scrambling for hegemony with the Soviet Union, the U.S. "Star Wars" program also serves as a new political yoke on Western Europe. In requiring Western European countries to support and join this program, the United States is in fact forcing them to support its own strategic concept and submit to its strategic needs in its struggle with the Soviet Union for hegemony, and thus involving them in the U.S. strategic "star Wars" program. U.S. official sources remarked that Western Europe should make financial and technological contributions to the "Star Wars" program; and that while making such contributions, Western Europe would prevent the tendency of "self-Finlandization." This remark has shown the United States' intention of further bringing Western Europe under its political control through the initiation of the "Star Wars" program.

Medium and small-sized countries in Western Europe neither want to submit to the U.S.-Soviet conflict nor to be dominated by U.S. interests. They hope to uphold their own strategy in dealing with the Soviet Union, which is different from that adopted by the United States. The EUREKA project has shown Western Europe's tendency of being divorced from the United States regarding the "Star Wars" program. The reason why some Western

European countries are in favor of the U.S. "Star Wars" program is because they hope this program will serve as a means to contain the Soviet Union and to force it to reduce nuclear arms, instead of as an "ultimatum," pushing the Soviet Union to join in the arms race. Western Europe wants still less to be involved in a new round of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. The EUREKA project is an expression of this policy baseline of Western Europe. In substance, this is an extension of Western Europe's policy of "detente and defense" and an expression of Western Europe's effort to maintain its independent status in its relations with the United States.

2. Preparations for Building Up Western Europe's Space Military Force in the Future

The fact that the United States and the Soviet Union vie with each other in developing space arms has led the arms race to a new stage. Consequently, the international strategic situation has undergone new changes. Although space arms will be something to be dealt with in the next century, and nuclear arms will remain a deterrent for the East and the West to contain each other in the next 2 decades, the balance of military power, from a long-term point of view, will be conditional not only upon the quality and quantity of nuclear arms, but still more upon the defensive strike capacity of each side. Outer space is gaining more and more importance in military strategy. If Western European countries give up outer space to the United States and the Soviet Union, those Western European countries without nuclear forces will be further dominated by the strategies of the United States and the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Britain and France will also lose their own nuclear deterrent. Western European countries, especially France, have the intention of exploring outer space. France has begun to develop launching techniques for military reconnaissance satellites in cooperation with the FRG, with the aim of acquiring a monitoring and reconnaissance ability in space. It has also set up a special unit to look after space defense under the headquarters of the general staff. The EUREKA project is an idea to cope with future changes in strategic conditions, which provides multiple options. Although this project is for the purpose of "civil use," it will present Western Europe with the possibility of the joint development of military force in outer space. The availability and gradual implementation of this project will enable Western Europe to have a say in space affairs.

3. Response to the United States' New Technology Challenge

The military challenge presented by the U.S. "Star Wars" program is a medium and long-term one. For the moment, the more pressing challenge concerns the field of technology. In the past the "Apollo" project helped the United States develop new technology. Similarly, Reagan's action to grant large government funds to big American companies (for the development of space arms) under the slogan of "getting rid of nuclear wars" will also give impetus to the development of new technology and its application to industries for civil use in the United States. It is reported that so far around a dozen achievements resulting from research

projects related to the "Star Wars" program have been made use of by civil departments. Traditionally, giant U.S. enterprises always depend on research projects, or orders related to national defense, for the preservation of their superiority in the technological field. The "Star Wars" program will further consolidate the United States' technological superiority, thus leading to a still wider gap in technology between the United States' research project will become a great attraction to Western Europe and will draw funds, technology, and technical personnel from Western Europe like a water pump. Consequently, Western European countries may possibly be reduced to U.S. "satellite states" or "processing plants" in the technological domain. The EUREKA project, aimed at arranging technological cooperation in Europe and enhancing Western Europe's technological ability in its competition with the United States, reflects Western Europe's will for self-strengthening in the field of technology.

III. Conditions Favorable and Unfavorable to Initiation of the "EUREKA" Project

The challenge presented by the U.S. "Star Wars" program has "awakened Western Europe, and the United States' rush to involve Western Europe in the program, has, in its turn, speeded up the shaping of the EUREKA project. Western European countries rely on the United States for military protection. As far as their own security, economic and technological interests are concerned, however, they all hope to join forces in counterbalancing the United States or in strengthening their power to bargain with the United States. Thus it can be seen that there is a basis for them to coordinate their stand toward the United States in terms of their own interests. On the other hand, Western Europe has also achieved a certain degree of success and acquired some experience in technological cooperation in certain fields. Astronautics cooperation has enabled Western Europe to emerge as a strong competitor beside the United States in the astronautics industry; and Western Europe has also begun to achieve success in technological cooperation projects in such fields as information, telecommunications, and biological engineering. All these are favorable conditions to the initiation of the EUREKA project. However, this project covers a wide range of fields. It remains at present a very vague idea, faced with very complicated programs. Protracted and arduous consultations are being held among Western European countries.

1. The Political Desires of Different Countries Are Not Completely the Same

The EUREKA project is not only a technological development cooperation project but, in substance, [a big] step in Western European countries in their joint efforts for in-depth development. The implementation of the EUREKA project will involve certain long-standing knotty problems regarding the economic unification of Western Europe, such as budget sharing, technical standardization, legal obstacles, opening up of markets, and so on. Apart from these technical obstacles, whether the EUREKA project can be carried out smoothly also depends on the political desires of different countries. For the moment all the members of the European Community are in favor of the EUREKA project. The Milan summit held in

late June gave the green light to the EUREKA project. After participating in the ministerial meeting in Paris, the 12 members of the European community, together with Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Austria, and Finland, have set up a joint "special committee" to make a study of this project. But, in fact, the degree of support for the EUREKA project varies considerably from country to country within the European community. Out of political and strategic considerations and by dint of its leading position in astronautics and space technology among European countries, France insists on the implementation of the EUREKA project. While intending to join in the U.S. "Star Wars" program in the hope of strengthening its political standing and defensive power, the FRG is worried about whether the United States will treat it equally as a cooperation partner. On the one hand, the FRG has drawn quite a few lessons from its scientific and technological cooperation with the United States and, on the other, the country's joining alone in the U.S. program or its giving up technological cooperation with other Western European countries will expose it to political risks. In view of these circumstances, the FRG has voiced its intention of taking part in the EUREKA project, on condition that the EUREKA project will preserve its civil and commercial nature and that conflicts with the United States' program will be avoided. Britain, which formerly objected to the EUREKA project, has now changed its mind to support it. However, since World War II, Britain's important scientific and technological research organizations have been bound by agreements to secret cooperation with the United States. Therefore they will not be able to devote too much effort to the EUREKA project. Italy supports the EUREKA project politically and diplomatically, but is interested only in a few individual aspects (such as computer development) of the project. Western European countries, including France, do not want, and will not be able to stop, some of their countries' enterprises from participating in the U.S. program or from accepting orders and development contracts offered by the United States. The varied attitude of Western European countries toward the EUREKA project will possibly render it a loose technological development cooperation.

2. Difficulties in Determining the Form of Organization

Originally France advocated the establishment of an organization called "The European Technological Coordination Bureau" (that is, "EUREKA") which was to be not only financially, but legally, independent of the existing joint organization of Western Europe. However, this French idea encountered objections from Britain and the FRG, who were not in favor of the establishment of a new independent organization. Therefore, France had to give up the idea of setting up the "Coordination Bureau" and tried to seek other flexible organizational forms. France and Belgium have also tried to push the Western European alliance to make a specific decision in support of the EUREKA project. However, the FRG and Britain believe that the EUREKA project is of a civil nature and it is not suitable for the Western European alliance to adopt the resolution on initiation of this project as a military organization. In fact, both the FRG and Britain do not want to irritate the United States too much as far as this case is concerned. Although Western European countries' cooperation in

the field of sophisticated technology arranged within the European Community can benefit from the "direct link between technological cooperation projects on the one hand and the commercial market on the other," there are still quite a few difficulties, namely, 1) The European Community must adopt a budgetary policy, a common industrial policy, and a common commercial policy in corresponding to the project; 2) Some members of the European Community may refuse to join the EUREKA project because of the possibility that it may be changed into one of a military nature or for other reasons. Some members may participate in individual items, thus blocking the project from securing a great amount of financial appropriation from the European Community the same predicament with which the "European information industry development strategy" has been faced; 3) "Free cooperation at different levels" or the establishment of a "technological community" within the European Community will involve complicated problems concerning the structural reform of the European Community. All the above problems present difficulties preventing the Community from working out definite procedures for the initiation of the EUREKA project.

At present, the Thomson Company, the Siemens Company, and the Philips Company, have announced the conclusion of agreements on their intention of establishing "cooperation in electronic industrial research" within the framework of the EUREKA project. More than 10 cooperation agreements have also been signed between French and German companies and between French and Norwegian companies. How to define the strategic goal, organizational form, and management procedure of the EUREKA project? These are the first steps to be taken in turning the project from a tentative idea into a detailed plan. In view of the fact that the European Community has spent 2 years establishing cooperation in the information industry in Europe, the preparations for the EUREKA project will possibly take still longer.

3. Difficulties Regarding Acquisition of Funds

The U.S. "Star Wars" program will obtain a total of $70 billion from state budgetary appropriations in the next 8 years. As for the EUREKA project, according to French estimate, it will need an investment totaling Fr55 billion in the next 5 years. Western Europe [is faced] with tremendous difficulty in raising funds. France formerly suggested that the fund raising method used to run the "European information industrial development strategy" be adopted to finance the EUREKA project, namely, enterprises participating in the project on the one hand and the European Community on the other hand contribute half of the funds each. However, the EUREKA project covers a much wider range of fields than the Western Europe information industrial cooperation project. At present, European Community's investment in scientific and technological research projects is less than $2 billion a year. In order to initiate the EUREKA project, the European Community will have to raise the scientific and technological research budget by 100 percent. Recently, the French Government suggested that the six research plans be run separately, and governments, enterprises, and the European Community, as the three parties involved in the cooperation,

jointly invest in each separate plan. This more flexible fund raising method can better ensure the acquisition of funds. But a great deal of effort still has to be made before the funds are secured. If the fund-raising method for the Western Europe astronautics project (which is not run by the European Community) is to be used to fund the EUREKA project, then the major source of funds will be loans granted by investment banks in Europe, funds provided by enterprises, and contributions by all governments. How to pool funds from the European Community, all the governments concerned, enterprises, and banks or how to integrate different fund-raising methods will be the key link in the realization of the EUREKA project.

IV. Conclusion

By and large, both the goal of the EUREKA project and that of the "Star Wars" program is geared to future needs. Some people say this is a "European dream" versus a "U.S. dream." Anyway, the emergence of the EUREKA project has presented a long-term task which will affect the Western alliance and political, strategic, and economic relations within Western Europe. A protracted process of substantive discussions has already been started since the European Community's Milan summit and the Paris ministerial meeting of 17 European countries. The following questions merit attention in the future:

1. The gradual implementation of the EUREKA project will serve as a process through which the European Community readjusts its internal relations, clears obstacles in the way of cooperation, and builds up "technological Europe." The members of the European Community will encounter various contradictions regarding the organizational form of the EUREKA project, its management methods, sources of funds, the sharing of economic and technological achievements, the unification of technical standards, the opening of markets, and so on. The solution to, or development of, all these contradictions will determine whether the unification of Western Europe will achieve substantial success or take a road leading to a "multi-level Europe."

2. The implementation of the EUREKA project will place the scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and other Western European countries (such as Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and Austria) on the agenda. The European Community's decision to open the door, which has so far been closed to these countries, for scientific and technological cooperation will be of great significance to the shaping of a "pan-Western European unified market" and to the development of economic cooperation in Western Europe as a whole.

3. The kind of coordinating "channel" to be used to link the EUREKA project and the U.S. "Star Wars" program poses a particularly interesting question.

On what scale and through which projects Western European enterprises will join in the U.S. program will be a question concerning competition between Europe and the United States for experts and technology. Will the EUREKA project be implemented harmoniously along with the U.S. "Star Wars" program, or will it eventually become some kind of supplement to the latter, in the civil domain, under pressure and attraction from the United States? The outcome of all these questions will have a bearing, not only on the prospect of the EUREKA project, but also on the future of Western Europe.

/9604
CSO: 4005/418

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAN LI SPEAKS AT CHINESE LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

OW061827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li today urged rapid development of standard Chinese to promote technological and cultural advances.

Speaking at a national conference on Chinese language work which opened here today, Wan praised standard Chinese for its ability to enhance communication within China--a country with seven major regional dialect groups within its Han ethnic majority alone.

For example, Wan said, a standard national language has made possible widespread study of computer programs for processing information in Chinese.

Wan said having a standard language is a measure of a nation's civilization.

Standard Chinese is a combination of several northern Chinese dialects.

China began working toward a standard language in 1955. Wan said the country's major achievement since its development of the language is its popularization through a phonetic alphabet.

The State Council--China's highest government body--recently expanded the government's program for expanding use of standard Chinese.

Last May a government program of education reform stressed the standardization of Chinese taught in the country's schools.

/9599
CSO: 4000/154

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YU QIULI STRESSES ASPIRATIONS, IDEALS

HK140355 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849] written as the preface to the book "Letters From the Front," compiled by the Chinese Youth Publishing House: "The Interests of the Motherland Are Most Lofty"]

[Text] This book is a collection of correspondence between officers and men guarding the Laoshan frontline and their family members. These ordinary letters, brimming with the noble spirit of communism, patriotism, and revolutionary heroism, truly reflect the great determination of officers and men on the frontline to fight to the death in defending their country, and demonstrate the trust, love, support, and expectations expressed by their parents, wives, and children and by the people of the whole country as well.

"For whom do they shed their blood? They do so for demonstrating the might of our country and army. Are they happy when they experience all kinds of hardships in trenches? But they know they fight for the happiness of tens of thousands of families." This is the concerted expression of the noble spirit of our officers and men on the frontline. Their parents, wives, children, and friends worry about them when they are shedding their blood on the Laoshan frontline. This is the way of the world. However, they know better that if their family members do not make sacrifices, then there will be no peace and stability for our country and no happiness for the people. They merge their deep love for their family members on the frontline with their sincere love for the country, encouraging them not to let the people down and to be brave and skillful in battles for winning more victories. This is an expression of the lofty aspirations and great ideals of our people. In reading this book, all veteran soldiers will surely get very emotional. And I believe that all young readers will certainly be proud of our party and country because they have such good people, such a good army and soldiers.

The CPC Central Committee has time and again stressed that we must strengthen the building of a socialist civilization that is culturally and ideologically advanced, intensify ideological and political work, and encourage all our people to foster lofty ideals and moral integrity, to become educated and cultivate a strong sense of discipline. This book is a very good teaching material to guide the people to achieve that aim. It is my belief that all readers will be deeply affected by the book and inspired to forge ahead courageously.

/9599
CSO: 4005/417

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YAO YILIN MEETS REPORTERS GROUP FROM JIANGXI

OW150639 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] According to a dispatch sent by this station's reporter from Beijing, Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, received the reporters of the Route-of-the-Red-Army Report-Gathering Group from Jiangxi at 1900 last evening in Beijing.

Comrade Yao Yilin said: This year marks the 50th anniversary of the success of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in joining forces in its Long March. It is very significant for the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government to have organized this group. The revolutionary spirit of the Red Army is a valuable spiritual treasure of the Chinese nation. We must display the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army in our efforts to promote socialist spiritual civilization. We should carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the Red Army also, in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the common practice of the whole party and society.

Comrade Yao Yilin inquired about details of the report gathering activities carried out by the Route-of-the-Red-Army Report-Gathering Group from Jiangxi in various localities since August last year. He read the article by Comrade Wan Shaofen under the title of Opening Up Our Spiritual Treasure-House and praise the title as well chosen. Recalling the past, Comrade Yao Yilin told the reporters pleasantly: Jiangxi has a glorious history. Jiangsi people should carry forward their revolutionary tradition to speed up construction in the old revolutionary base areas, so that the people there will become wealthier as early as possible.

/9599
CSO: 4005/417

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG ADDRESSES MEETING FOR SELF-TAUGHT STUDENTS

OW150545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Article by reporter Huang Wei]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Education Commission, made a speech this afternoon at a Beijing Municipal meeting for the presentation of graduation certificates to self-taught students, who have passed the examination at the higher education level. He said: The system for holding higher-education-level examinations for self-taught students is a good one. Local departments at all levels should support this system and perfect it by summing up experience.

Li Peng said: The people of the whole country are working under the leadership of the party to promote the four modernizations drive on a broad scale. Confronted with this arduous task, we have many difficulties. One formidable one is the shortage of qualified personnel. We must bring up a large number of professionals, who have acquired a higher or secondary education, in order to accomplish the great cause of the four modernizations. However, if we relied only on regular universities, we would fall far short of the needs of the four modernizations drive, and many people, having started a job, would have also lost an opportunity to study. Practice shows that the system of holding higher education level examinations for self-taught students has been a success as an academic attainments assessment system, encouraging people to become qualified through self-study. The system is established, not as matter of expediency, but one which will be persistently practiced.

Li Peng said: This new type of higher education, which combines individual self-study with support from society and with an examination held by the state, constitutes a component part of the socialist educational system, suitable for the conditions in China. This system is fairly flexible. It makes it possible for people to do self-study and have the study quality guaranteed through examination. The method of organizing a unified examination adopted by Beijing is conducive to guaranteeing study quality. Li Peng also said: Our purpose in training students is to see that they apply what they have learned, and we should be strict in the examination to see if the one who has received an education has really acquired the basic knowledge. We must, however, refrain from making students answer trick and unrelated

questions. For a time, individual localities were afflicted with the practice of laying stress on credentials, while ignoring real ability. The party Central Committee has noticed this tendency and is rectifying it. However, it is not possible to belittle credentials, because they are the proof of one's educational level, and all units should use a person's special skills as indicated by his credentials. Li Peng hoped that the comrades, who have obtained their graduation diplomas would continue to carry forward the fine study style of combing theory with practice, and apply what they have learned in the drive for the four modernizations. He urged them to keep on studying, because there can never be a limit to knowledge.

Beijing Municipality began to experiment with the system of higher education level examinations for self-taught students in 1980, and it has been very popular among the people. At this moment, the municipality has instituted examinations in 23 specialities. Each year, more than 110,000 people take the examination in a total of more than 180 courses. The number of people who have passed the examination and graduated has reached 4,119. The number of graduates this year is 2,627, taking examinations in 10 respective specialties, including Chinese, English, law, and finance.

/9599
CSO: 4005/417

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO CITES ZHU MUZHI SPEECH ON CULTURE

OW131100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA)--China's cultural development should focus on ideological progress, improvement of citizen's general knowledge and growth of cultural undertakings, according to Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi.

"Ideological progress means heightening people's ideological consciousness and enabling them to cherish the communist ideal," Zhu told a meeting held last month to discuss cultural development plans.

The "GUANGMING DAILY," which specializes in cultural affairs, today carried excerpts of speeches by the minister and two scholars, Yu Guangyuan and Qian Xuesen, at the meeting.

Zhu said his ministry would do everything in its power to help eliminate the present rather serious illiteracy rate as soon as possible in a bid to improve what he called "the cultural qualities of the entire population."

Cultural development plans should include the improvement of scientific and educational standards of all residents, he added.

"Construction of cultural facilities is vital to the expansion of the cultural sector," he observed. "Without certain material conditions, however, promotion of cultural development would be unthinkable," he noted.

The minister expressed the view that China's cultural development is not keeping pace with its economic growth. He suggested that the state should increase investment in the cultural sector in order to ensure balanced growth of both culture and the economy.

He called for arousing the initiative of trade unions, Communist Youth League committees and enterprises for starting cultural facilities.

Aerodynamics expert Qian Xuesen said, "We should absorb what is good from the culture left over from thousands of years of feudal Chinese society and from the capitalist world to enrich our socialist culture in the next century." Qian is also the vice-chairman of the Science and Technoloy Commission for National Defense of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

He noted that the spread of science, both the natural and social sciences, is a vital part of socialist cultural development.

He stressed the importance of computers to cultural development in the next century, noting that they have already become a cultural tool.

"Socialist construction also means development of culture in the broadest sense," said economist Yu Guangyuan, who is an adviser to the China Academy of Social Sciences.

He explained that the term covers education, science, literature, and art, food, clothing, contruction styles, public health, and sports and recreation, as well as contacts between people.

"Cultural development is based on economic growth and helps promote the latter," he said. He called for this point to be made better known to the public and described this as a major part of cultural development.

The "GUANGMING DAILY" also reported that 200 specialists in Shanghai have completed 80 percent of 119 research subjects on the city's cultural development since last June.

The drive, organized by the municipal Communist Party Committee's Propaganda Department, is aimed at promoting the city's material and cultural development. The results of the research will be included in Shanghai's 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-90).

/9599
CSO: 4000/154

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QIAN XUESEN ON CULTURAL STRATEGY FOR 21ST CENTURY

HK211227 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by Qian Xuesen [6929 1331 2773] at forum on strategies for cultural development: "We Must Look Forward to the 21st Century"]

[Text] In developing our culture, we have to make forecasts about the early and middle 21st century. According to the general tentative ideas of the party and state, by that time, the cultural living standards of the masses of people will be greatly heightened; for as people's material living standards improve, their demand for cultural life will be very different from their demand now. This is very important and we should never allow our previous poverty and current abnormal phenomena to block our view.

A characteristic of our country's socialist culture is that it is a culture of the whole people and it can be a culture of the whole people; therefore, we should reconsider many problems. We should reexamine our thousands of years of cultural heritage and assimilate, inherit, and continue from it what is good and useful to our socialist spiritual civilization. For example, little of ancient Chinese prose and poetry was taught in our schools in the past. This was a shortcoming in our work. I am very fond of the central people's radio station's "Reading and Enjoying" program. Moreover, our scenic spots and cultural relics are also precious. Therefore, we should look into the question of what portion of the thing that the Chinese ruling class enjoyed in the past can become things that our people enjoy together.

What about capitalist things? I think that we should also make a distinction and should not reject them all. The problems that they consider are also worth our referring. For example, in 1983, France put forth the idea that it would build up tertiary culture for France. In fact, this showed that it was reconsidering the question of what constituted culture. The French said that the concept of culture was too narrow in the past and that the tertiary culture they wanted to develop now included handicrafts, science, and technology. What is particularly interesting is that the French people are well-known for their culinary art, but in the past even in France, culinary art was not regarded as such a refined art as to be a part of culture. They said that in the future, it should be included in the concept of culture. We should assimilate the valuable things left us by our thousands of years of

feudal society and the good things in capitalist world and thus enrich our socialist culture in the 21st century.

When we now say that science and technology is a part of our culture, perhaps no one will disagree. What I want to talk about is the issue of basic research. We should have the understanding that basic scientific research (not only in the natural sciences but also research in other sciences in a broad sense) is imperative for people to understand and transform an objective world. Superficially, basic scientific research is of no use, but it is a cultural construction. The British journal "NEW SCIENTIST" published an article on 8 August 1985, which says that now scientists specializing in the theory of relativity want to carry out an experiment, in which a gyro will be carried by a satellite orbiting the earth in a polar regional orbit at a height of 900 km. The technology of this experiment is so complicated that they have spent 20 years in thinking out a method for it. However, for the time being, this experiment cannot be done. Perhaps it will not be possible to carry it out until the nineties. Why have they made so much effort to do that experiment? Their only goal is to check whether Einstein's theory of relativity is applicable to rotation. Professor Yang Chen Ning holds that this experiment may prove that the theory of relativity is inapplicable under the circumstances. If so, we will have to revise and develop the theory of relativity. If this is correct, it will be an issue of the first importance in the human race's understanding of the objective world.

Currently, our understanding of the universe is developing. Everyone is familiar with Newton's mechanics, which we call macrophysics. By the twenties, quantum mechanics had emerged and was called microphysics. The mechanics that studies things on a larger scale than microphysics, from the solar system to the galactic system, is the relativity, which we call space physics. Developments in the past 6 or 7 years show that there is an even greater scale than that of space physics and bigger than the galactic system. Astronomers call the theory concerning this scale the theory of the explosive expansion of universe. (Please refer to Yin Dengxiang's article in GUANGMING RIBAO 23 July 1985.) As it is called a theory of explosive expansion, should we not, then, call it "explosive expansion physics," a name invented by myself. On a small scale, a new theory has now emerged which studies things that are much smaller than those studied by microphysics. As these things are smaller than things studied by microphysics, the physics involved in studying them can be called ultramicrophysics, also a name invented by myself. The research in physics, a basic science, has simultaneoulsy opened up two more levels in understanding the world. Now, there are five levels rather than the original three. I think that such things are precisely part of culture. How can a country be regarded as one with a very high level of culture if it does not have these things? Therefore, I think it is necessary to stress that basic research is necessary in our socialist culture.

The issue we have just been discussing, that of culture being of the whole people, also includes the work to popularize science and technology. Of course, we mean science and technology in a broad sense, including not only natural sciences but also philosophy and social sciences. This is a very

important task in the field of culture. We should make all our people understand that in the 21st century there will be a struggle for intelligence and personnel. Therefore, we will not even find a foothold if we do not have knowledge. This is a serious problem! Our specialists should also receive education from the popularization of science: for they often focus only on studying the knowledge in their own fields, but fail to pay much attention to all-round development of their knowledge. Our strategy for developing socialist culture must take account of the problems related to the popularization of science.

Everyone now recognizes the role of electronic computers. I think that we should view this issue from an even loftier angle. In the past, thoughts, spoken and written languages, and reasoning together created our culture. But now, we should consider adding something new to them, namely, the computer. Computers have already become a means, a tool of our culture and should be added to our thoughts, spoken and written languages, and reasoning. The problems related to this are great at the moment. For example, there are perhaps several hundred coding systems for the Chinese language now, which are all different from one another. This is a problem. It makes us feel as hopeless as having several hundred different languages in a country at the same time. Another problem is what language should be used as a high-level language for our computers. Our views are quite confused on this problem.

How are we to use our computers more effectively? In the early sixties, in other words, in the period about 120 years after the emergence of computers, scientific and technological workers had already discovered the seriousness of this problem. However, even the U.S. Armed Forces continued to fail to pay attention to this problem. Its Air Force, infantry, and Navy each developed their own different system. By the eighties, the crisis emerged that when the three services were to unify their war command, it turned out that this could not be organized because of the differences in the languages of their computers. They could not help but give up all the languages developed by the various services in the past and began to develop a new language called ADA language. But they have not yet been able to do this and will perhaps be able to do that by 1990. I cite this occurrence in order to show that the Americans committed a mistake in this area and hope that our country will by no means repeat that mistake.

The committee for reforming Chinese written language has now been reorganized and named the state language work committee. The application of computers is also a task related to language and computers are a tool of thought. In order to establish the culture of the 21st century, we cannot dispense with computers. How are computers to take part in this work? How are computers to become a part of the system of our socialist culture? These questions need to be researched. I hope that the state language work committee will grasp this issue which is also an issue related to the strategy of our cultural development.

In conclusion, I have one more thing to say. None of the things that I have mentioned can be done without money. No culture can be developed merely by

talking. We need money in the construction of our spiritual civilization as well as in the construction of our material civilization. I think, concerning this problem, everybody present should speak out loudly: without money, without a material foundation, it is impossible to develop our socialist cultural undertaking.

/9599
CSO: 4005/413

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE TO PROMOTE REFORM

HK221252 Beijing LIAOWANG Overseas Edition in Chinese No 3, 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Wang Yuzhang [3769 3768 4545]: "Straighten Out the Party Style to Push Reform Forward"]

[Text] At the beginning of the new year, there is a prosperous scene in Beijing's streets, with incessant streams of vehicles and happy crowds of people.

During these days, in all the streets and lanes, in thousands upon thousands of households, and in the conference rooms of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and all departments directly under the central authorities in Beijing, the hottest topic of conversation is the meeting of cadres of the central organs held by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on 6 and 9 January in the Great Hall of the People. It was the first time in the past many years that the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee held such a grand meeting, which was participated in by more than 8,000 people. On 6 January, at the moment when these leading cadres were walking toward the Great Hall of the People, seeing so many central leaders were present, people noted the great importance of this meeting. After Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Tian Jiyun, Yang Shangkun, and Wang Zhaoguo delivered important speeches at the meeting, people had a further understanding of its far-reaching significance.

The main subject for this meeting can be summed up as: The central organs should be examples to the whole nation in straightening out the party style and pushing the reform forward.

Hu Yaobang said in his speech that the central organs are playing a pivotal role in our cause as a whole, which has a great bearing on the destiny of our cause. Therefore, it is necessary to put forth an important political task for these organs, namely, setting a good example for the whole nation with their lofty mental attitude and good work style. He called on the central organs to play an exemplary role in raising efficiency, studying hard, observing discipline, and enhancing party spirit.

In his speech Zhao Ziyang said that whether the social mood of our country is good is decided by whether our party style is good. But the party style is

decided by the style of the leading organs, and the style of the leading organs is decided by the central leading organs of the party, the state, and the army. In short, all this is decided by the style in Beijing. For this reason, it is absolutely necessary to start with Beijing, and to start with the central party, government, and army organs in straightening out the party style.

This is a very important arrangement and an important policy decision and action that is entirely in keeping with the aspirations of the people throughout the country and the broad masses of party members.

For a long time past, people have been detesting most the unhealthy trends in the party style and social mood. This long-standing problem has already brought about serious damages to the images of the party and the government and affected the smooth progress of China's construction of socialist modernization and reform of the economic structure. It has also provided some people who have ulterior motives with opportunities to seize. People are feeling very worried about this. However, this does not mean that everything is bad. In general, the party is good, the government is good, and the main stream is good. All people living in Beijing know that most cadres in the central organs are working very hard. With their effective work, they have opened up a new prospect in all fields of both internal and external affairs. At present, the national situation of stability and unity has been developing steadily, and marked achievements have been made in the structural reform. During the period of the 6th 5-Year Plan beginning 1981, there was a steady and harmonious development of the national economy. Our country is becoming more and more prosperous and powerful. Such great achievements can by no means be made by a corrupt and incompetent government. Nevertheless, judging from the minor aspects of things, there actually exist some rotten phenomena in certain fields and in certain links. For example, a small number of party-member cadres and leading cadres in the central organs have been seriously afffected by bureaucratism and liberalism; some of them have substituted principles with human feelings and personal relationships; some of them have been seriously affected by departmentalism; some of them are not working efficiently and are not observing organizational discipline; and some of them have forgotten their personal dignity and the dignity of the nation in their contacts with foreign people and countries.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have taken note of these rotten phenomena for a long time and have taken a series of important measures and steps to forcefully rectify the unhealthy trends.

At the National Conference of Party Delegates held last September, Deng Xiaoping emphasized: "In the current construction of spiritual civilization, it is first necessary to lay emphasis on achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and social mood. Straightening out the party style is the key to straightening out the social mood." "It is necessary to adopt resolute measures to check and ban some rotten phenomena which seriously affect the social mood." Chen Yun also emphasized: "We must never treat lightly the rectification of party style."

After the National Conference of Party Delegates, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee decided that great efforts should be made to promote the construction of spiritual civilization while firmly grasping the reform of the economic structure, in other words, to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and the social mood,

In December last year, the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a joint circular, emphasizing that party and government organs at all levels should conscientiously implement the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on rectifying unhealthy tendencies and effectively improve their work style and get rid of all rotten phenomena. The circular required that the following six serious problems should be solved during last winter and this spring:

-- Resolutely check the unhealthy tendency of vying with each other in purchasing imported cars and replacing the old with the new;

-- Resolutely check the unhealthy tendency of indiscriminately sending people abroad;

-- Strictly forbid extravagance and waste and the unhealthy tendency of giving dinners and sending gifts;

-- Strictly forbid party and government cadres seeking illegal gains other than their wages and collective welfares;

-- As to the children and relatives of leading cadres of party and government organs, who take advantage of their positions and power and other favorable conditions to engage in commercial activities in order to seek private gains to the neglect of relevant regulations, the central authorities have instructed the discipline inspection and judicial organs at all levels to carry out serious investigations.

At the meeting of central organ cadres, Zhao Ziyang said that in rectifying the style of central organs, it is necessary to start with checking the six unhealthy tendencies mentioned by the joint circular of the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Provided we grasp the matter in a down-to-earth manner in accordance with the requirements set by the central authorities, we will surely achieve our aim, and the central organs of the party, the state, and the army will surely be able to carry out the 7th 5-Year Plan right from the beginning of 1986 with their new style and appearance.

Now the broad masses of cadres and leading cadres of the central organs have already gone into action in accordance with the requirements of the central authorities. They are studying and discussing documents and examining all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and investigating and handling all major and serious cases. They are setting good examples for the whole nation with their real action so as to prove themselves capable of carrying out the glorious mission entrusted to the central organs.

/9599
CSO: 4005/417

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION OPENING--Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--An exhibition of paintings and calligraphy by veteran retired cadres from the Beijing Military Region opened at the China Art Gallery today. Zhang Aiping wrote the name for the exhibition. Bo Yibo, Wang Shoudao, Xiao Ke, Liao Hansheng, Yang Chengwu, Shu Tong, Qi Gong, and Wu Zuoren wrote inscriptions, praising them for, or congratulating them on, "Beijing old but vigorous and radiating golden rays in their later years" or "inspiring peace and harmony in their minds by practicing painting and calligraphy." In recent years, many veteran cadres of the Beijing Military Region, who rendered outstanding service to the people by fighting north and south on many fronts in the past, have retired from their leading posts. While doing social work, they have taken up brushes with their hands, with which they used to hold guns, to practice painting and calligraphy, creating a large number of art and calligraphic works. Selected for display at the exhibition are more than 150 such works of different styles. Commander Qin Jiwei and Political Commissar Yang Baibing of the Beijing Military Region cut the ribbon at the opening of the exhibition. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 8 Jan 86] /9599

CHILDREN'S RADIO AWARD CEREMONY--Beijing, 10 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Ministry of Culture, the All-China Women's Federation, the Communist Youth League of China and the Ministry of Radio and Television jointly held a meeting at the Great Hall of the People today to present the "Golden Monkey Award" for best children's radio play of 1985. On the occasion, Deng Liqun, a member of the NPC Central Committee secretariat, said: China has a total of more than 320 million children and juveniles. In improving their material and living conditions, we must promote cultural and ideological progress among them. The public appraisal for the "Golden Monkey Award" was made in Tianjin last November. Of the 81 radio series broadcast by 50 radio stations in China, 20 won gold, silver, or copper medals. Public appraisal of China's best children's radio plays, which started in 1983, is made every 2 years. Also present at the ceremony were Yan Jici, Liu Lantao, Lu Zhengchao, Ma Wenrui, Rong Gaotacg, and Air Zhwsheng. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0821 GMT 10 Jan 86] /9599

PAINTING EXHIBITION--Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--An art exhibition by He Haixia, a famous Chinese painter, opened in Beijing today. It is the first exhibition given by him in his 64-year career as an artist. Nearly 100 paintings are on display for the visitors. Leading comrades Fang Yi, Wang Zhen, and Yang

Chengwu and responsible persons of the Chinese Artists Association Wu Zuoren, Hua Junwu, Li Keran, and Ye Qianyu, as well as some 1,000 people from the art circles visited the exhibition at the Chinese Painting Academy today and congratulated the 78-year-old artist. The exhibition, which is sponsored by the Chinese Painting Academy and the Chinese Artists Association, will remain open until 30 January. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 11 Jan 86] /9599

TOURNAMENT OPENING--Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--The Third "Chen Yi Cup" Go Tournament opened today in the Beijing Workers Stadium. Fang Yi, state councillor and honorary president of the Chinese Go Association, and Ye Fei, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, were among those attending the opening ceremony. The "Chen Yi Cup" Go Tournament was inaugurated in 1980 in memory of the striking contributions Comrade Chen Yi made to promoting the game in China. The second such tournament was held last year. The organization committee for the current tournament has decided that the tournament be held once a year from now on. The current tournament, jointly sponsored by the Chinese Go Association, the PLA General Political Department, the "XIN TIYU" [2450 7555 5148 NEW SPORTS] magazine, and the Beijing Go Institute, will end on 11 February. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 19 Jan 86] /9599

ZHEJIANG RETAILERS MARKET--We visited the Miaoguo Temple market of individual retailers in Wenzhou at the beginning of this year. Because of strict requirements and scientific management, most attendants in this market have observed vocational ethics and conducted business in a civilized manner. The formerly holy temple has changed into a showcase of civilized socialist commercial practice. At the end of last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang inspected this market, whose service and management are considered excellent even by other markets. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 20 Jan 86] /9599

POPULATION SERIES--Kunming, 28 Jan (XINHUA)--A 32-volume series entitled "the Chinese population" will be published in China, according to Li Muzhen, deputy editor-in-chief of the series. As a key state research project, the series is based on national census figures from 1953, 1964, and 1982, including data on birth rates, nature, history, the economy, and society. The series will be published by the China Financial and Economic Publishing House. The texts of 12 volumes have been finalized and editing of another eight volumes will be completed this year. The whole series is expected to be around 10 million words. The work, which started in early 1982 with more than 850 scholars and teachers, is being financed by the State Education Commission, the State Family Planning Commission, and the United Nations Fund for population activities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 28 Jan 86] /9599

CSO: 4005/417

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI OFFICIAL ON INCREASE IN LAWYERS

OW061944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Shanghai, January 6 (XINHUA)--A big increase in the number of lawyers in Shanghai is making it easier for residents to get legal advice, said municipal justice bureau Deputy Director Shi Huanzhang.

Today there are more than 1,000 lawyers in 39 offices providing legal services for the city's 13 million residents.

Some law offices deal with international financial and trade disputes, patent applications, and transactions, affairs involving Chinese nationals residing abroad, and maritime law.

Local lawyers also serve as legal advisors for government offices and businesses, Shi said. The law offices handle cases for the city's industrial enterprises, involving trade negotiations and economic disputes.

Suburban law offices handle civil cases, economic disputes, and provide legal advice to residents and businesses, including rural factories.

Notary offices have opened in all of Shanghai's 12 urban districts and 10 suburban counties since 1980, Shi said. The municipal notary offices handle foreign trade work, the introduction of foreign funds and technical exchanges with foreign firms.

More than half of the offices' domestic business involves economic contracts, which are steadily increasing in number.

Over the past few years, the municipal authorities have issued a series of new regulations including laws to protect the rights and interests of women and children, and laws insuring the purity of food.

Shi said the municipal justice bureau has published 720,000 copies of the pamphlet "Legal Knowledge for Citizens" as part of the city's effort to educate the residents about the laws and legal system.

The Shanghai-based East China Institute of Political Sciences and Law now has 2,000 students, including 100 postgraduates, and three other local colleges also have law departments.

/9599
CSO: 4000/154

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI REPORTS ON EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

OW201709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)--Shanghai, the biggest industrial city in China, provided 113,000 college graduates for the country during the 6th 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), according to the newspaper, "CHINA EDUCATION."

Shanghai's universities and colleges enrolled 41,000 students in 1985, bringing the total attendance to 116,000.

In the city area, junior middle school education has been made compulsory. The admission rate of senior middle school students has reached 95 percent.

Ninety-nine percent of the school-age children in the suburban counties receive junior middle school education.

More than 153,000 students are now taking courses in secondary special, technical, and vocational schools. This represents a 62 percent increase over 1980.

In the past 5 years, Shanghai has set up 1,100 new kindergartens and nurseries.

Over 1.47 million adults are now studying in night schools or taking other spare-time courses.

Shanghai's universities and colleges completed 1,600 scientific research projects during the plan period.

/9599
CSO: 4000/154

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ADDRESSES CONGRESS WORK FORUM

SK170503 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] After a 5-day session, the forum on discussing the affairs of the People's Congress Standing Committees at city, county, and city district levels concluded on the afternoon of 26 December.

At the forum, participating comrades earnestly studied the speech and remarks given by Comrade Peng Zhen during his recent tour in Hebei Province at the briefing given by the responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee with regard to the congress work done in the past. At the forum 21 units delivered reports introducing their experience gained in the work of the people's congress Standing Committee. The forum also invited responsible comrades of the Huanghua and Cangzhou County CPC Committee to make speeches on the issue of how to support the congress Standing Committee work and how to bring into play the role of the local organs of state power.

The forum also summed up and exchanged the experience gained by the People's Congress Standing Committees with regard to rendering services to the programs of conducting reforms and construction, and explored and studied the new situation in the local congress Standing Committees and the new problems cropping up in their work. After the discussion, participating comrades have upgraded their understanding; learned about experiences, and enhanced their confidence in making a success in the congress Standing Committee work.

On the afternoon of 25 December, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the forum and delivered a speech in which he put forward the following four wishes: A good job should be done in continuously conducting supervisory work. Efforts should be made to vigorously strengthen the building of legal systems. Efforts should be made to earnestly study and deal with the important and urgent problems much concerned by the masses. A good job should be done in actively conducting self-improvement among the congress Standing Committees and the organs under them. In his speech he stated: In line with the duty imposed on them by the Constitution and the law, congress Standing Committees at all levels throughout the province have done much work and scored marked achievements in enhancing the building of socialist democracy and legal systems, discussing and making decisions on the important issues concerning the construction of the two civilizations, conducting the supervisory work over the people's governments and people's courts and procuratorates, and in strengthening the work of self-improvement.

In his speech Xing Chongzhi pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, our country has achieved the rapid development and restoration of the legal systems. At present, we must stress that all existing laws are certainly reliable and that everything should be done in line with the law. Efforts should be made to enable the existing Constitution, laws, and regulations and rules to be truly implemented. This is a common task which should be assumed by the party committees at all levels, the People's Congress Standing Committees, the people's governments, and the people's courts and procuratorates. However, the problem currently we face is that not only a fairly large number of people, but also party members, including some responsible cadres, still maintain the practice of looking down on the legal systems, and not following and not strictly enforcing the law. As a result, a full observance and implementation of the existing Constitution and laws have not been possible. The people's congress Standing Committees at all levels throughout the province should dare to combat or correct the cases of violations in line with the law and by regarding the interest of the party and the people as a basis for work and the Constitution and the law as a criteria.

In his speech he stated: The People's Congress Standing Committee should do a good job in exercising their power in supervision, legislation, and in appointments and dismissals. In discussing and approving important issues and helping the masses deal with their problems, they should possess the following three basic conditions: 1) They should master and know the law well; 2) They should delve into reality to carry out investigation and study; and 3) They should know well the situation as a whole. Therefore, it is hoped that the members and staffers of the congress Standing Committees and comrades of the organs under them should become examples in knowing well the law, doing things in line with the law, establishing ties with the masses, and serving the people through strengthening the work of conducting self-improvement.

He also pointed out: The party committees at all levels should regard the work of the congress Standing Committees as an important item on their agenda. The chairmen of the congress Standing Committee at all levels, who are not Standing Committee members of the CPC committees, should attend as observers in the meetings of the party Standing Committee in line with the central directives. All issues that should be examined, discussed, and approved by the People's Congress and by its Standing Committee should be submitted in line with the legal procedures to the congress and its Standing Committee for approval.

On the afternoon of 26 December, Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a summing-speech at the forum, in which he put forward the following six tasks: 1) Efforts should be made to straighten out the guiding ideology of work and to improve working methods; 2) Efforts should be made to study legal knowledge to further upgrade the consciousness in doing things in line with the law; 3) A good job should be done in earnestly carrying out investigation and study and correctly exercising the power of the congress Standing Committee; 4) A good job should be done in making contact wiht deputies in order to bring into full play the role of deputies; 5) Efforts should be made

to further strengthen the legal supervisory work; and 6) Efforts should be made to persistently carry out the congrels work under the leadership of the party committees. In conclusion, he urged the congress Standing Committees at all levels to boldly conduct exploration and practice in the days to come and to earnestly exercise their duties imposed by the Constitution and the law in order to create a new situation in the work of the congress Standing Committees.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

BU HE ADDRESSES NEI MONGGOL PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION

SK250301 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its second plenary session in Hohhot City from 21 to 23 January. At the session, participating comrades concentrated on discussing, revising, and approving in principle the report to be delivered at the upcoming conference of secretaries from the banner and county party committees throughout the region.

At the session, participating comrades unanimously held that, during the 7-year period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the 5-year period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and the 1-year period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the region's development in politics and the economy had been better than expected and been better year after year. Particularly since the Fourth Regional CPC Congress, on the basis of scoring marked achievements in conducting reforms in rural and pastoral areas, our region has carried out reforms in an all-round manner in urban economic systems and in the systems of science and technology and education. Through efforts over a 1-year period, the region, as elsewhere in the country, has basically fulfilled the target of assuredly winning the first battle.

At the session, participating comrades were fully confident in the future work and unanimously held that only by continuously holding high the banner of unity and construction, persistently integrating the central spirit with the actual situation in the region, upholding the principle of building the two civilizations simultaneously, and persistently giving priority to the drive to conduct reforms will the region certainly be able to continuously achieve new progress in various undertakings.

In concluding the session, Comrade Bu He delivered a speech, in which he first pointed out that the session had been very successful and imbued with a warm atmosphere. At the session, participating comrades were full of vigor and spoke out freely. They put forward some favorable proposals for revising the draft report to be delivered at the upcoming conference of secretaries from the banner and county party committees throughout the region. Of their proposals, many of them were reflected in the report, which further enriched the content of the report.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He also fully acknowledged the work done over the past year by the regional Advisory Commission and the regional Discipline Inspection Commission.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He emphatically pointed out: We should earnestly implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the spirit of this session in the new year. In line with the main target of unity and construction, attention should be paid to the following tasks:

1. We should give priority to the drive to conduct reforms unswervingly.

2. We should continuously and firmly grasp the main task of agricultural production order to show a steady increase in the output of grains and sideline farming production this year.

3. We should exert all-out efforts to straighten out party style and score marked achievements in this regard before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

4. We should do a good job in making preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary. The general guiding ideology of preparations and celebration activities is to sum up the experience in order to promote work and to publicize the party's policy on nationality affairs in order to enhance the great unity among the nationalities.

Attending the session as observers were members of the regional Advisory Commission who were attending the second plenary meeting of the commission, and members of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission who were attending the second plenary meeting of the commission.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CHAIRMAN BU HE COMMENTS ON URBAN REFORM

SK271140 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] In his report, Comrade Bu He pointed out: We should grasp the central links and the key issues in order to consolidate and develop the achievements in the urban economic structural reform.

He said: We should further invigorate enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized ones, by integrating external and internal reforms and efforts from all sides. This is the central link of the whole urban economic structural reform as well as the main task in this year's urban work. In conducting external reform, the main task is to implement the existing policies and stipulations well, and realistically delegate the power to enterprises which have not yet been delegated them. In the appointment and removal of cadres and in the distribution of wages and bonuses in particular, we should better display the initiative of enterprises within the state's prescribed policy limit. To this end, the planning, financial, tax, bank, price, labor and personnel affairs, industrial and commercial management, environmental protection, cultural, educational and public health departments should carry out reform in a comprehensive and coordinated manner so as to avoid the phenomenon of delegating power on one hand and setting restrictions on the other. It is necessary to strictly stop the imposition of unwarranted fees and to realistically reduce the irrational burdens on enterprises.

As for internal reform, we should mainly implement and apply the decisionmaking power of enterprises well, and fully display the hidden enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of staff members and workers through further improving the economic responsibility system of integrating responsibilities, rights and profits. Small industrial and commercial enterprises should keep the advantages and eliminate defects through summing up experiences, and should make steady progress in reform and in invigorating the circulation channels. We should continue to support the development of the collective and individual industrial and commercial enterprises, particularly the tertiary industry, which serves production and the livelihood of the people.

Comrade Bu He said: Management and technology are the two main areas where we lag far behind the other advanced provinces and cities, as well as the areas where we have the greatest potential. This year we should exert greater efforts to grasp these two fields of work well, focus our work on increasing economic results, strengthen enterprise management, and promote technical progress.

We should strengthen the ideological, cultural and technical education of workers of all enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises, in the course of carrying out internal reform in an effort to improve the quality of the worker ranks. We should also promote a whole set of modern managerial methods focusing on comprehensive quality control, establish and improve regulations and systems, strive to improve the quality of products, reduce losses and waste, and reduce the consumption of materials. We should import advanced technology and equipment, improve techniques, create quality brand-name products, develop new products, and promote technical progress in enterprises and the updating of products. We should also speed up the trial-manufacture of light and textile products and innovations in these fields and display our region's superiority of natural resources.

Comrade Bu He said: We should carefully guide the price reform and wage reform of enterprises. This year we will not carry out large-scale price reform activities. The prices of nonstaple foodstuffs and daily consumer goods which are closely related to the livelihood of the people, particularly meat and vegetables, should be maintained basically stable. In the wage reform of state enterprises, at present the most important thing we have to do is to bring the wage relations of enterprisee into a better balance and establish a new wage system.

Comrade Bu He stressed: We should continue to deepen reform and the building of small towns. All localities should suit measures to local conditions and should promote the experiences of (Qixiaying) and (Longfeng) villages, and realistically carry out reforms in small towns and work out development plans. The changes in the various forms of ownership and the operational methods in the course of delegating power to enterprises should be made in a step-by-step manner and according to our capabilities. We should encourage the surplus labor force of the rural and pastoral areas to bid for contracted long-term or seasonal jobs, to help the existing small enterprises set up new enterprises, to engage in the tertiary industry, or to jointly finance the building of the urban basic facilities.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CHAIRMAN ON STRATEGY FOR SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN

SK270830 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Speaking on the region's strategic ideas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, Comrade Bu He said: From a strategic viewpoint, we should concentrate efforts on a few major tasks. First, with the guidance of the general principle of emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry while developing the diversified economy, we should exert great efforts to grasp grain work, including production, purchasing, storage, transportation, marketing processing, and conversion, and should strive to attain basic self-sufficiency in grain supply. Second, we should grasp communication and transportation, including railway, road, waterway, and air transportation, and at the same time grasp post and telecommunications. Third, we should grasp well science, technology, and education, and intensify the development of intellectual resources. We should give play to the role of the available personnel and, on the basis of the needs in the four modernizations of the region, exert great efforts to train specialized personnel of various nationalities at various levels. With regard to the steps for this work, we should take two steps, with one to be taken in the first 2 years and the other in the latter 3 years. In the first 2 years, we should grasp reform, development of potentials, and key construction projects focusing on the celebrating of the 40th founding anniversary of the region and the 100-percent increase in the economy. In the latter 3 years we should continue advancing on the basis of the work done in the previous 2 years, and strive to make the region's 1990 industrial and agricultural output value increase by 100 percent or more over that of 1980.

Based on the above-mentioned principles, we should step up formulation of the region's Seventh 5-Year Plan and submit it to this year's People's Congress session for discussion and approval. At the same time, we should step up revision of the region's long-term plan for economic and social development. All localities and departments should also work out corresponding plans for their specific areas or trades. Once these plans are decided on, we should implement them with great efforts.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CHAIRMAN ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK280302 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] In his report, Comrade Bu He stressed that at present, we must attach importance to the education in three fields in order to achieve the spiritual civilization. First, we must attend to the education on ideals and discipline, including the education on professional morality and social morality. We must specifically carry out the education on the communist ideals and belief among cadres and the masses so as to enable them to link the great objectives with their own jobs and their communist ideals and belief with the realistic spirit. Second, we must attend to the education on the current situation and policies. The propaganda on the current situation and policies should be carried out regularly but not in a hasty manner. We must disseminate model experience instead of giving only vague, general directions. Through carrying out the education on the current situation and policies, we must enable the cadres and masses to correctly analyze the situation and to make clear distinctions between essentials and nonessentials, between appearance and essence, between vitality and disorder, between the strengthening of management and the withdrawal of relaxed policies, and between the improvement of the measures for reform and the flexibility of policies, in order to clear away ideological obstacles to reform. Third, we should launch the monthly campaign of commending the advanced, which are emerging through enhancing the unity of various nationalities, to effectively disseminate the educational situation in an effort to further strengthen the education on stability and unity and to enable the broad masses of cadres and people to understand that the current excellent situation is hard won and valuable.

Comrade Bu He said: In order to strengthen the ideological and political work, we should give positive instructions and also should have a clear-cut stand to uphold justice and eliminate unhealthy trends. This is the most basic method and attitude for achieving the ideological and political work. The persons with ideals are encouraged to stress ideals, the persons who carry unity are encouraged to stress unity, and the persons who persistently carry out reform are encouraged to stress reform. The heroes and models are allowed to bring their functions into play. We must closely combine the ideological and political work with the economic and professional work and with the work of resolving the people's real problems. The persons and cadres seriously violating the law and discipline should be publicly exposed and seriously handled.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS SECOND PLENUM

SK240850 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Advisory Commission of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its second plenary meeting in Hohhot City from 21 to 23 January. The meeting earnestly summed up the work done over the past year and more and made arrangements for 1986 work. It urged all members to act according to their ability, to exert all-our efforts to carry out necessary work and beneficial activities, and to make new contributions to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

Lin Weiran, vice chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, presided over the meeting, at which he also delivered a speech. He stated: Over the past year and more the regional Advisory Commission has earnestly joined in discussions and actively put forward opinions when the regional CPC committee has studied and arranged its work, in addition to making important decisions. In particular, it has all the more practiced what it advocates in replacing old cadres with the new, carrying out the party rectification drive, and in conducting reforms in economic systems in order to promote healthy development in various fields.

All in all, during the period since its founding, the regional Advisory Commission has successfully played its role through its all-out efforts in being a political assistant and staff officer to the regional CPC committee.

In referring to the issue of making arrangements for 1986 work, Lin Weiran pointed out: The general arrangements should be carried out in line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the arrangements made by the second plenary session of the fourth regional CPC committee. In 1986 we should continuously carry forward the party's fine tradition and workstyle. In straightening out party style, first of all the members of the regional Advisory Commission should set examples in activities and actively help the regional CPC committee make a success in this regard.

In his speech Lin Weiran stated: Carrying out investigation and study represents the major task assumed by the advisory commissions. In line with the work arrangements made by the regional CPC committee and by taking the work of conducting reforms in economic systems and enforcing the open policy as a central task, we should further do a good job in conducting investigation and study.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION PLENUM

SK240645 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its second plenary meeting in Hohhot City from 21 to 23 January. The meeting urged the broad masses of party organizations and party members at all levels to be galvanized into action in straightening out party style, and also urged the leading organs and cadres at all levels to set examples in activities, to assume responsibility for the work done by their subordinate units, and to realistically grasp well the work of straightening out party style by displaying the spirit of the foolish old man in removing the mountains in order to score marked achievements in this regard in the first half of 1987 and to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with concrete deeds.

(Ba Shijie), deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the meeting. (Han Ronggui), deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a report in which he pointed out: Over the past year the regional Discipline Inspection Commission has concentratedly grasped the following five tasks closely according to the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the 4th session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and of the 4th regional CPC Congress: 1) We have upheld the principle of building the two civilizations simultaneously in line with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in order to make continuous progress in the work of straightening out party style; 2) we have earnestly studied the principles and policies on conducting reforms in economic systems and conducted education on party spirit, ideals, and discipline; 3) we have earnestly investigated and dealt with the typical cases by displaying the spirit of not stirring up an evil wind while launching the campaign and not acting recklessly while dealing with problems, and have corrected the newly developed malpractices; 4) we have fostered positively typical cases and summed up the advanced experience in order to enable the basic experience gained in improving party style to promote reforms and in building the two civilizations to be widely spread; and 5) we have continuously and deeply launched the struggle against the serious economic crimes in conducting party rectification work and reforms.

The meeting also made arrangements for the discipline inspection work and major tasks for the current and upcoming periods and emphatically pointed out that the leading organs and cadres at all levels should set examples of straightening out party style, assume responsibility for the work done by their subordinate units, and should pay attention to establish responsibility systems concerning the drive to straighten out party style in order to make the drive successful.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY FOR ARMY CADRES

SK290105 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The regional military district held a Spring Festival tea party for retired cadres on the afternoon of 27 January. More than 600 retired army cadres living in Hohhot happily gathered under the same roof to welcome the coming of the Spring Festival. Attending the tea party were regional party and government leading comrades, including Batubagen, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Lin Weiran, Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Shi Shengrong, and Chen Bingyu; and some veteran comrades who had been working in the regional military district for a long period of time, including Ting Mao and Liu Chang. Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, presided over the tea party. On behalf of the CPC committee of the regional military district, Liu Yiyuan, political commissar of the regional military district, expressed New Year greeting to the retired cadres. He urged the retired cadres to continue carrying forward the fine traditions and to make great contributions to the realization of a basic turn for the better in party style and social order, the fulfillment of the great cause of reform, and the building of a united, wealthy, and civilized Nei Monggol. On behalf of the regional party and government leaders, Comrade Batubagen extended cordial regards to the retired army cadres.

Some literary and art workers of the song-and-dance ensemble of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, the Nei Monggol Beijing-opera troupe, and the regional red cultural team gave literary and art performances at the tea party.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN GARRISON DISTRICT CPC HOLDS PLENUM

SK241046 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] From 6 to 8 January, the CPC Committee of the Tianjin Garrison District held its 13th plenary session of the fifth committee to work out 10 measures for improving party style in an effort to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

1. Conscientiously study and conduct extensive propaganda work. All PLA units and departments of the garrison district should devote a special period of time to organizing cadres, fighters, staff members and workers, and their family members to study the important directives of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on improving party style, and the relevant demands and stipulations of the municipal CPC Committee and government, in order to strengthen confidence and to overcome the idea of adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

2. Deeply carry out ideological education and fundamentally enhance the awareness of party members. We should grasp well the ideological education of the party-member cadres, particularly the office cadres at and above the regimental level and the party members who are leading cadres, and make each and every party member and cadre consciously observe discipline and struggle against all kinds of malpractices.

3. Conscientiously conduct comparisons and examinations. We should take the "guiding principles" and the relevant documents of the central authorities as a mirror, find out our problems, and put forward specific measures to correct the problems in a timely manner.

4. Strictly handle problems concerning the malpractices which the people have strong complaints about and which create a very bad influence. From now on CPC committees at all levels should begin to marshal their strength to conscientiously investigate and handle such malpractices as abusing one's position and power to make arrangements for one's children, relatives and friends to join the party, to enter schools, to raise their positions and grades and to occupy public houses, and taking advantage of reorganizing the organs to violate financial and economic systems, and to wantonly issue bonuses and articles or to hold banquets and send gifts.

5. Persist in managing things in accordance with regulations and block the channels of all kinds of malpractices with systems. All functional departments of the organs at and above the regimental level, particularly those units which manage money, articles and regulations, should reaffirm the relevant policies, regulations and discipline. Violators must be called to account. During the Spring Festival period, it is necessary to check the unhealthy trends of lavish dining, wining and sending gifts.

6. Strictly carry out regular party activities, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline of party members, consider improving party style as a major task in the party's organizational life, conduct examinations, and conduct criticism in every quarter of the year.

7. The leaders and organs at all levels should play a vanguard and exemplary role for the people. The leading cadres at and above the regimental level and the office party members should guarantee that they will not do further things which may harm the party style from the date of promulgating these "measures."

8. The work of improving party style should be carried out in the whole course of party rectification and consolidating the party rectification achievements.

9. Strengthen the building of discipline inspection ranks and fully display the role of the discipline inspection commissions. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should take the fundamental improvements in party style as their main tasks.

10. The CPC committees should grasp the work personally, and the organs should manage this work jointly. CPC committees at and above the regimental levels should make a special analysis of the situation concerning party style in every quarter of the year.

/8309
CSO: 4005/425

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HEBEI SCHOOL FACILITIES IMPROVED--In 1985 our province invested 218.96 million yuan to improve school facilities, of which 51.5 percent or 112.79 million yuan was allocated by local treasuries, and 48.5 percent or 106.17 million yuan was raised by rural collectives and the masses. Last year the province repaired 3.3 million square meters of school buildings, of which 1.43 million square meters were newly built (or rebuilt), and 1.87 million square meters were repaired. A total of 54.5 percent of the province's school buildings have reached standards. At the same time, the province also purchased 767,000 sets of wooden desks and chairs, some 850,000 items of sports and cultural goods, and 2.031 million copies of books and pictures. Rural primary and middle school facilities have shown a fairly great improvement. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 4005/425

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON DEVELOPING TOWN-RUN PARTY SCHOOLS

SK170310 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee held a work forum on developing party schools at the town and township level in Hailun County from 17 to 20 December.

Since 1984, the province has opened 979 party schools run by townships and towns, and the number of townships and towns running the party schools accounts for 84.2 percent of the total number of towns and townships throughout that province. On more than 4,000 occasions these party schools have carried out personnel changes and held various training classes, which have produced more than 300,000 trained party members, cadres, and nonparty activists, accounting for more than 95 percent of the total number of party members and cadres in the rural areas.

Delivering reports at the forum to introduce their experiences gained in operating party schools were the Hailun County CPC Committee, the Changfa Township CPC Committee in Nehe County, the Xinglong Town CPC Committee in Bayan County, the Sijiazi Township CPC Committee in Heihe City, and the Nongfeng Town CPC Committee in Shuangcheng County. The participating comrades also visited the party schools in the townships of Aimin, Lianfa, and Xiangrong in Hailun County. They also discussed the issues of how to consolidate and upgrade the standard of the township-and-town-run party schools.

At the forum, the participating comrades unanimously held that the party schools at the township-town level are the major bases for training party members and cadres. Therefore, the propaganda departments of party committees at all levels and the township-town party committees should attach great importance to developments in this regard, to defining the orientation and tasks of operating party schools, to realistically running well these schools in line with the tasks set forth by the party for different periods, the need of building townships and towns, and the realities of ideology and work of the party members and cadres, in order to upgrade the political quality of the broad masses of party members and cadres. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle of conducting systematic and positive education, to integrate education on political theory with that on science and techology, to make a distinction between the trainees in order to train them in line with their

strong points, to integrate the general rotational training classes for party members with the class of specialized courses for cadres, and to uphold the principle of suiting educational measures to local conditions, carrying out education simply and thriftily, and gradually achieving improvement in order to enable the township-and-town-run party schools to be steadily consolidated and improved and to become better and better.

Attending the forum were relevant responsible comrades from the party committees of various prefectures, cities, counties, townships, and towns throughout the province. Yu Shulin, deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum and delivered a summing-up speech.

/9599
CSO: 4005/413

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE IN JIANGSU

OW191421 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The provincial conference to exchange experience in comprehensive management of social security ended today. The conference noted that social security in this province has been significantly improved and that people in the province have enhanced their feeling of security. In 1984, the rate of people involved in criminal cases was reduced from 6.1 people per 10,000 in 1982 to 4.1 people per 10,000. The number of civil disputes has also been reduced while more disputes were solved through mediation.

While affirming achievements, the conference pointed out: The situation of social security in this province still falls far short of the requirement of fundamental improvement. At present, social security is still quite a problem. Serious cases such as murder, rape, and robbery still occur from time to time. The provincial party committee called on various localities to vigorously strengthen the work of comprehensive management of social security, strive to create a new situation, and realize the fundamental improvement of social security before the convocation of the 13th CPC National Congress in order to create a better social environment for our economic construction and reform work.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a work report at the conference. Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu, and Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also attended and spoke at the conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee attended the conference and issued letters of commendation to representatives of advanced localities and units.

/9604
CSO: 4005/414

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITIA RESERVE SERVICE CONFERENCE--The Jinan Military Region recently held a conference on the work of militia reserve service to study and map out plans for this work for the present and the future. The conference noted: In line with the guidelines of the instruction of the CPC Central Committee, the major points of the future work of militia reserve service of Shandong and Henan Provinces are as follows. First, militia organizations should be further readjusted in line with the requirements for lightening the burden on the masses and reducing the number to upgrade the quality and to become small in number but highly trained so that they can adapt themselves to the new situation in the urban and rural economic and administrative reforms, and guarantee coastal defense and the needs in terms of war preparedness and the duties of key cities for civil air defense. Second, leading bodies of reserve service units should be organized successfully in line with the four requirements of cadres. Third, attention should be paid to the military training of college and middle school students. Fourth, efforts should be made to give full play to the role of the militia as a shock and backbone force in building the two civilizations. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9604

TITLE FOR MILITIA MAGAZINE--HUANGHE MINBING ZAZHI [HUANGHE MILITIA MAGAZINE] was officially published and distributed for sales in Jinan on 21 January. The CPC Central Military Commission, the CPC Committee of the Jinan Military Region, and the CPC Committees of Shandong and Henan Provinces have paid great attention to the publication of this magazine. Comrade Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, personally wrote the title of the magazine; Comrade Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, wrote an article entitled "Advance in the Course of Reform" for the first issue of the magazine. In the article, he deeply expounded on the relationship between economic reform and militia work. Comrade Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, expounded on the glorious history of struggles of the militiamen of Shandong in his article on promoting the glorious traditions and building a new type of militia. He called on the militiamen to carry forward the old traditions under the new situation. Comrade Yang Xizong, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, laid emphasis on summing up the fresh experiences of building the militia under the new situation in his article on maintaining

the People's Armed Forces Departments with the productive labor of the militiamen and bringing benefits to the country and the people. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86] /9604

MISSILE TEST EXPERTS COMMENDED--Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, recently issued orders awarding Citations of Merit, First Class, to Jiang Shaohua and Pei Jingfeng, who were in charge of a range-increasing test [zeng cheng shi yan 1073 4453 6107 7526] for a certain type of guided missile, and promoted them by one grade. During the period of directing the test, Jiang Shaohua and Pei Jingfeng acted with a high degree of devotion to the revolutionary cause and a high sense of political responsibility in uniting and directing the entire test personnel to work in an enterprising spirit in tackling key problems and meticulously organizing the test. They effectively raised the combat capacity of the guided missile and made important contributions to the completion of the test. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 24 Jan 86] /9604

NAVAL PASSING EXERCISE--Beijing, 22 Jan (AFP)--China today said that two of its warships had "exchanged greetings" with two U.S. naval vessels in the South China Sea as they returned home this month from port calls at three South Asian countries. "The two sides exchanged greetings, and there is no such question of military maneuvers by the Chinese and U.S. Navies," Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxiing said. Mr Li's statement confirmed reports from Western diplomats here that the Chinese ships had taken part in "passive" exercises with U.S. Naval vessels in the Seventh Fleet during their return trip. The term "passive exercises" refers to synchronised navigation among boats and is associated with signal exchanges. The two Chinese ships returned to Shanghai on Sunday after calling in at Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh--China's first courtesy calls at foreign ports since the communists came to power in 1949. The "passive exercises" with the U.S. warships were the first joint naval exercises ever carried out by the Chinese fleet with a foreign navy. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/155 END